

THE TROY HERALD.

VOL. 9.

TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO., OCTOBER 21, 1874.

NO. 42

TROY HERALD,
PUBLISHED BY
FISHER & MUDD,
AT
\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion..... \$1.50
Each additional insertion..... 75
Administrators' Notices..... 3.00
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COURT DIRECTORY.
Circuit Court.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
County Court.—Second Monday in February, May, August, and November.
Probate Court.—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

J. O. F.
Troy Lodge No. 681, O. F. meets every Saturday night at their hall in the Withrow block. Visiting members invited to attend.
J. M. McLELLAN, N. G.
G. W. GOLBERT, Sec'y.

A. F. & A. M.
Troy Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday night on or before each full moon.
WILL H. YOUNG, W. M.
CHAS. MARTIN, JR., Sec'y.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Hon. G. G. VEST, one of the finest orators in the state, will speak in Troy on Friday, October 23, 1874.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Birkhead is in Clarksville, where he will remain until the 1st of next month. He stays in Troy the first, and in Clarksville the last half of each month.

Nat M. Shelton, of this county, who has been studying law in Danville, is hearing lectures in the law school of the state university of Columbia. We hope he will come home to throw out his shingle.

Mr. C. W. Long, of Lexington, Ill. called on us last Saturday. He moved from this county to Illinois about twenty years ago, and is now visiting his friends here.

Mrs. M. U. Clark, wife of Rev. W. G. Clark of near Charlottesville, Virginia, and sister of John F. Huckstep, of near Louisville in this county, is visiting her relatives in that neighborhood. She will soon return to her home.

Col. E. B. Hull passed through here Monday morning on his way to Kansas City as delegate to the state Grange from this county. The Colonel is jubilant over the prospects of the untierified.

J. W. Barrett, engineer of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk railroad, and Maurice Brown, of Dubuque, a stockholder in the construction company, were in town last week. We learn from them that the company expects to make connection with Bowling Green this winter. That is very well, but when will the iron horse come to Troy?

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs Elizabeth Schmidt, of near Nineveh, was found dead in her bed by her husband on Tuesday morning of last week. She had been as well as usual and retired the evening before in apparent health. The family are early risers, and the deceased lady had been particularly noted in this respect. Finding that she did not arise as soon as usual, Mr. Schmidt went to the bed to arouse her and found her cold in death. It seems that she had a premonition of sudden death and a dread of being buried alive while in a condition of apparent death, for not long ago she expressed a wish to have her funeral deferred until three days after death. Her wishes were respected.

The family came from Illinois about four years ago, and settled on the place they now live. They are industrious, well-to-do people and enjoy the respect of the community.

One hundred and sixty-two pupils have been enrolled in the public and high schools.

MR. HARDIN'S SPEECH.

According to appointment, Hon. Chas. H. Hardin spoke at the court house last Wednesday. The audience was large notwithstanding the inclement weather. We give a brief synopsis of his speech, though no synopsis can do justice to his comprehensive, yet concise review, of the political situation of to-day. Every sentence contained an idea which was a necessary connecting link in the whole. He was introduced by Dr. Welch as the next governor of the state of Missouri. After a brief allusion to the events of the campaign he spoke of the duty of the Democratic party in this canvass, which is important because it is the forerunner of that of two years hence. The signs of the times are exceedingly alarming. The fabric of constitutional liberty is threatened. If Grant is re-elected he should despair of the permanency of republican institutions. It is a dangerous experiment to place power the third time in the hands of any man. More than that, the party that proposes to do it is one whose attitude is a menace to the safety of our cherished institutions. The Democratic party must succeed. Missouri is the great Democratic state of the Mississippi Valley, and if the majority here is lessened the party throughout the country is discouraged. Already it is predicted that the majority in this state will be seventy-five thousand this year instead of the thirty-five thousand of two years ago. If the Democratic party will work as it should, doubtless these figures will be reached. There should be no limit to our exertions to this end, because the work is not for men but for principles, on the success of which depends the good of the country. In this state the Radical party charges that the Democratic party has failed to do its duty; that its administration has been profligate in its expenditures, and that it has favored lawlessness. On the strength of these charges the third party has been gotten up. But its originators have failed to disguise the real issue. That it is the same today as two years ago—between Radicalism and Democracy. It makes no difference that a Democrat has been put at the head of the ticket, Gentry has not advocated a single Democratic principle. His associates are Radicals. Radical leaders caused his selection. We all know the purpose of the Radical party in the movement. If a man can swallow this ticket and still call himself a Democrat, why let him do it. The charge that the Democratic party is proscriptive and sets up fealty to the side of the South in the late war, is not borne out by facts. You all know the record of your state and congressional nominees. You know further that there was not entertained a consideration of that question. Such considerations have no weight with the Democratic party. There is a purpose of vital importance, and which is the great aim of the party, and that is the overthrow of the dominant party. To this end it asks the help of all who really desire the welfare of the country. The Radical party in this state after being in power ten years was overthrown because of its excesses and misrule. Since then the management of the affairs of state has been in the hands of the Democratic party and it is not afraid of investigation. It has fulfilled its promise of reform and retrenchment. Does the third party propose anything definite in this particular? Upon coming into power the Democratic legislature overhauled every department and inaugurated the needed reforms. The expensive and unnecessary board of guardians was abolished. The penitentiary with eight hundred convicts was an annual expense of \$200,000 to the state. It was leased, and now with a thousand convicts it is self-sustaining and is better managed than ever. The mileage of members of the legislature has been reduced to half, and the amount fixed by law, which prevent all abuse. Under the old law of taxing railroad property the as-

essment, by three commissioners, amounted to \$27,000,000, and no adequate provision made for collecting the tax. Under the present regulation, the state senate sitting as a board of equalization, the assessment amounts to \$54,000,000, and the law compels the payment of the tax. His idea was that the legislature should deal fairly with both railroads and people; pass just laws and enforce them. Another legacy of Radicalism was the registration law. It entailed a great expense upon the people—at a moderate calculation more than \$500,000 annually. But the greatest objection to it is a political one. How was it used? As a political engine in the hands of registrars to perpetuate certain men in power. The same thing is being done in the state of Louisiana, of the condition of which state the speaker gave a graphic description. His purpose in introducing the history of that state was to show what an infamous thing the registry law is. The amendment to the constitution abolishing it should be voted for, so as to make certain the death of the outrage. He called the attention of the people to the necessity of requiring pledges from candidates for the convention, should one be called, to vote for a provision in the constitution prohibiting annual or adjourned sessions of the legislature. He had voted in the legislature against an adjourned session, and had offered an amendment to the constitution prohibiting adjourned sessions. He thought they were wrong, inasmuch as they tended to delay work. The tendency of the present is towards too much legislation, but he would not say like some that the legislature ought only to meet every four years. It takes time to properly shape the legislation for the state. Our people are not homogenous. Our institutions are not mature; they are yet in their infancy. Our interests are greater and more diversified in proportion as the state grows in population. An extreme position on this subject will not answer. The good of the state must be honestly considered, regardless of the pressure of prejudice. Radicals ought not to blame the Democratic party for holding an adjourned session of the legislature, as the Radical legislatures always held adjourned sessions. The cause of education is more prosperous under this than any previous administration. The Radical party is building up an enemy to education, the civil rights bill, which will destroy it in fifteen states. The state superintendent of instruction in Tennessee, pending the consideration of this bill, issued a circular to the county superintendents, directing them not to make further estimates or requisitions for supplies until the fate of the bill was settled. Pass this bill and the common school system will cease to exist in the former slave holding states. It has been said that the Radical party would not pass the bill, but he would not trust the national Radical party. The leaders will whip the party into measures. Schurz in his St. Louis speech denounced the bill, but during the five months it was pending in the senate he remained silent. He should have uttered his argument in the United States senate. It looked as if his action was an afterthought—an electioneering scheme. The speaker referred to his vote, while in the senate, in favor of the extension of time to the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad. He heard there was some opposition to his course in that matter in this county on account of local issues. He had never given the matter of routes any consideration. The great question with him was: Is the state safe, and is the policy good? For the first his own knowledge of law led him to believe that the safety of the state's lien would not be endangered by the extension. In this view he was strengthened by the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers of the state, and there was not a dissenting voice against it. As a matter of policy his investigations into the matter convinced him that it was to the best interests of the state. In 1862 the legis-

lature passed an act extending the credit of the state to that railroad to the extent of \$1,500,000, the bonds to run twenty years. The bonds were delivered and dated in 1853-4-5-6, so that most of them would have become due next year. The road always promptly paid the interest on these bonds. If the extension had not been granted, the railroad would have reverted to the state and the bonds would have been thrown upon the market. The state, as experience has clearly shown, has not profited in pocketing railroads. Further, the state credit would be impaired by placing the bonds upon the market as it already has, or will soon have, \$6,000,000 of bonds on the market. If the state is safe in its lien and the company paid the interest promptly, he saw no good reason why the indulgence should not be granted. In fact the extension was really for only six months at a time. The interest becomes due every six months, and if it remains unpaid, the act ceases to be operative and the road is forfeited. National expenditures were then discussed at length with the figures and comparisons of the different administrations. Can the people stand this immense debt with its enormous taxation? How can we get relief? The party in power will not retrench. There are millions of dollars unnecessarily spent at Washington where there is one here. The only hope of the country is to change the party in power. The financial question was then discussed at length. The speaker closed by a reference to some matters that were personal to himself in this campaign.

REGISTRATION.

The following is a comparison of the present registration with that of two years ago. The returns from Bedford, Prairie, Waverly and Millwood are official. In the other townships the figures are obtained from reliable sources and are approximately correct:

	1872	1874
Monroe,	422	540
Hurricane,	555	620
Clark,	310	313
Bedford,	468	515
Union,	252	213
Prairie,	155	173
Millwood,	221	221
Waverly,	204	194
Nineveh,	188	175
	2,775	2,964

It will be seen that there is an increase in Monroe, Hurricane, Clark, Bedford and Prairie, and a decrease in Union, Waverly and Nineveh, while Millwood gives the same number as before. In the meantime the registration of voters is still going on in some of the townships, and we hope that not a single voter in the county will fail to avail himself of the privilege. Names can be added to the list, whether or not the books have been sent in, until ten days before the election.

In this connection we desire to call the attention of registrars and voters to a misapprehension of the law. We will give an instance: The registrar of Waverly township registered Stephen Thompson, John Meuth and Thomas Berry, and gave them certificates for Millwood. Now in law these certificates are valueless, and not one of these men can vote in Millwood. Should the judges of election at Millwood receive their votes, it would be illegal and their votes would have to be stricken off. These men have not removed from Waverly township; they desire to vote in Millwood because of the great distance from their residences to Louisville, the place of voting for their township. But the law makes no provision for such a case, but expressly says that the voter must register and vote in the township in which he lives, and a certificate is only granted to him who removes from one township to another.

Deputy Sheriffs Sam Wilson, Thos. F. B. Brown and Porter E. Norton took the two prisoners, Freymon and Coats, to the penitentiary last week, and managed to get back safe.

Mr. E. L. N. Cottle, the other day, brought us two ears of corn as a sample of a field planted late in June—so late that he hardly expected it to mature. The ears are a foot in length, large, full and well formed. The seed was brought from Morgan county, Illinois, by John Brevator, Esq.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

No. 1, Chautilly; Reuben Gentry, A. Y. Brown and Geo. W. Hardesty.
No. 2, New Hope; Chas. S. Cox, Isaac Whiteside and David Wilson.
No. 3, Post Oak; Wm. Miller, J. J. Dyer and Jas. D. Shelton.
No. 4, Troy; Richard S. Young, F. M. Howell and John W. Wilson.
No. 5, Auburn; James V. Moxley, Jeff Sullenger and J. M. Teague.
No. 6, Truxton; Thos. T. Johnson, ar., Henry Wehrman and R. W. Colbert.
No. 7, Millwood; Wm. A. Mudd, H. C. Clare and J. T. Gilmore.
No. 8, Louisville; Chas. W. Gillum, Ed. Huntsman and J. S. Wilson.
No. 9, Nineveh; J. B. Thomas, J. C. Elmore and S. T. Ingram.
No. 10, Chain of Rocks; Ben. F. Campbell, L. B. Sifton and John H. Simpson.
No. 11, Star Hope; B. M. Vance, J. W. M. Palmer and V. A. Prewitt.
No. 12, Cap-au-Gris; Wm. Jewel, Beverly Dewey and B. F. Hoke.

Mrs. Morgan Copher on a piece of ground 20x40 feet raised this year 100 or more pounds of cotton.

From two rows of cucumber vines about 100 feet long she raised enough cucumbers to save herself a barrelful and to sell about \$15 worth.

LAND SALE.—Wright Nichols sold his farm in Millwood township, last week, to Wm. O'Hanlon, late of St. Louis.

BORN.

BOWLES.—Wednesday, October 14, 1874, near Millwood, to the wife of B. J. Bowles a son; weight 14 pounds.

MARRIED.

GREECH—GARRETT.—Wednesday, October 14, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, E. Garrett, Esq., by Rev. Chas. H. Comb, Mr. Thos. E. Creech and Miss Sarah C. Garrett.

FLYNN—ELDER.—Monday, October 19, 1874, at the Dog Prairie church, St. Charles county, by Rev. Father Flitrop, Mr. Patrick Flynn and Miss Serena A., youngest daughter of Wm. F. Elder, Esq., all of this county.

DIED.

SCOTT.—October 7, 1874, in Burlington, Iowa, Mrs. Susan Scott, aged 68 years.

Dr. W. W. BIRKHEAD,
DENTIST,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will always be found in his office, next door to T. W. Withrow's, up stairs, where he attends to dental and surgical diseases of the mouth. He keeps an assistant always in the office to aid in filling teeth. voln23

H. H. NORTON. CHAS. MARTIN, JR.
NORTON & MARTIN,
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Particular attention given to controversies affecting Real Estate. We make a specialty of collecting all kinds of notes, bills, &c., at a reasonable commission. Office in the bank building. vns8

E. N. BONFELS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit. Office in Bank. vns8

JOSIAH CREECH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collecting. Office on Main street, two doors south of the Laclede Hotel. vns46

G. T. DUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW HOPE, MO.
Also Notary Public, will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collecting. [ptovn16]

R. C. MAGRUDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAP-AU-GRIS, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. [ptovn15]

B. W. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will attend to any professional business in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; also prosecuting attorney of the county and notary public. [pns68]

F. T. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARRENTON, MO.
Also Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, will give special attention to collections, real estate practice, and the investigation of land titles. [ptv] office in clerk's building, west room. Satisfaction given or no charge made. [voln23]

FRAZIER & COLBERT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collections and to the sale, purchase and leasing of real estate; abstracts of titles, warrants, deeds, deeds of trust and mortgages made on short notice. Large number of valuable farms for sale. Office on Main street in Henry's building, up stairs. [ns28]